



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOTES OF CASES.

ACTIONS—ASSAULT—COUNTERCLAIM.—One sued for assault committed in a continuous encounter is held, in *Gutzman v. Clancy* (Wis.), 58 L. R. A. 744, to have the right to counterclaim for injuries inflicted upon him by his adversary.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—LICENSE TAX UPON VEHICLES.—The imposition of a license tax upon vehicles used upon the streets of a city, which is to be expended in maintaining such streets, is held, in *Fort Smith v. Scruggs* (Ark.), 58 L. R. A. 921, to be constitutional.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—STATUTE LIMITING HOURS OF WOMAN'S WORK.—A statute limiting the hours of work of women in certain employments is held, in *Wenham v. State* (Neb.), 58 L. R. A. 825, not to infringe the constitutional rights of either employer or employee.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—IMPAIRMENT OF OBLIGATION OF CONTRACTS—JUDGMENTS.—Judgments are held in *Evans-Snider-Buel Co. v. McFadden* (C. C. App. 8th C.), 58 L. R. A. 900, not to be contracts, within the prohibition of the Federal Constitution of legislation tending to impair contracts.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—DISCHARGE OF EMPLOYEE.—A statute forbidding, under penalty, an employer to discharge an employee because he is a member of a labor organization, is held, in *State ex rel Zillmer v. Kreutzberg* (Wis.), 58 L. R. A. 748, to violate the constitutional guaranty of liberty.

LIBEL—BASTARD—REPUTED PARENTAGE OF.—A clergyman who enters upon the baptismal record of his church the name of a person as the reputed father of a bastard child, knowing that he has been acquitted of that charge, is held, in *Kubricht v. State* (Tex.), 58 L. R. A. 959, to be guilty of libel.

CRIMINAL PRACTICE—FORMER JEOPARDY—DISCHARGE OF JURY.—The discharge of a jury in a criminal case without the consent of the accused, because the jurors are unable to agree, is held, in *Dreyer v. People* (Ill.), 58 L. R. A. 869, not to sustain the defense of former jeopardy, on a subsequent trial.

PUNITIVE DAMAGES—WRONGFUL REFUSAL BY BANK TO HONOR CHECK OF DEPOSITOR.—Punitive damages for wrongful refusal to honor a check are held, in *American Nat. Bank v. Morey* (Ky.), 58 L. R. A. 956, not to be allowable, in the absence of actual malice, oppression, or bad motive on the part of the bank.

LIMITATIONS—DEBT BARRED DOES NOT DEFEAT SPECIFIC LIEN.—That a debt has become barred by the statute of limitations is held, in *Connecticut Mut. L. Ins. Co. v. Dunscomb* (Tenn.), 58 L. R. A. 694, not to defeat the creditor's right to enforce payment of a policy of insurance in his favor on the debtor's life.